

Owner's Manual:

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Introduction:

Congratulations on purchasing your Schecter Diamond Series Guitar. We take great pride in our work as guitar designers and hope to help you understand and care for your instrument a little better with this manual. Welcome to Schecter's World!!!

Michael Ciravolo
President of Schecter Guitar Research



Disclaimer:

Some adjustments in this manual may void your limited lifetime warranty. Make sure you check with your local Authorized Schecter Diamond Series Tech & Repair Shop before making major changes. Schecter Guitar Research assumes no responsibility for adjustments and changes made to the instrument with out consultation and work done from Authorized Schecter dealers/repair shops. If you don't think you can make the adjustment or change yourself, be smart about it and take it in the shop!

Caring for your Schecter Instrument:

Cleaning:

Just as you like to be clean, your Schecter likes it too. Did you take a shower after playing that show last night? Well, your Schecter would like to get your corrosive sweat off of it as well. From time to time you will notice your guitar will get dirty from use or just exposure to the elements. Your finger acids will actually start to corrode your strings and other metal parts on the instrument. You will notice this after much use or time gone by. To help prevent corrosion wipe down your instrument and it parts, after playing, with a soft cloth.

Polishing:

Do not over polish. This is something that only needs to be done every once in a while. Over polishing can result in ugly build-up. When it comes time, use a polish specially made for musical instruments along with a cotton rag or soft cloth.

Keep your Schecter out of extreme temperatures.

If proper care is not taken, your Schecter limited lifetime warranty will become void. Extreme temperature damage is not included in the warranty and the instrument owner must be held reliable for neglect.

Temperature can actually damage your instrument. Do not leave your instrument in high heated areas like in a car, near a heater, or anywhere it may have a chance to heat up in a noticeable fashion. Your Schecter doesn't like to be treated like firewood.

Cold temperatures are also very bad for your instrument. This could cause the finish to crack or become foggy and dry out your fret board with a potential to crack and splinter.

Humidity : Too much or too little humidity must be factored in the damage control. To help prevent these extremes from getting a hold of your instrument leave it in the case until proper temperature is achieved. Your Schecter likes to be as comfortable as you like to be.

Electronics:

This is a pretty basic area to explain. All you really need to know in this section is how many knobs you have and how many positions your switch has on your Schecter. **(See next page for diagrams)**

Volume and Tone:

3 knobs:

1. the knob closest to the strings is the master volume for the neck pick-up
2. the knob in the middle is the master volume for the bridge pick-up
3. the knob towards the back or bottom of the guitar is the tone (your model may have the push / pull option , which will split the coils or tone of the 2 pick-ups)

2 knobs:

1. knob closest to the strings is the master volume for both pick-ups
2. the knob towards the back or bottom of the guitar is the tone (your model may have the push / pull option , which will split the tone of the pick-ups)

Pick Up Selector AKA The Switch: The switch is what determines how much of each pick-up the guitar is using while you play.

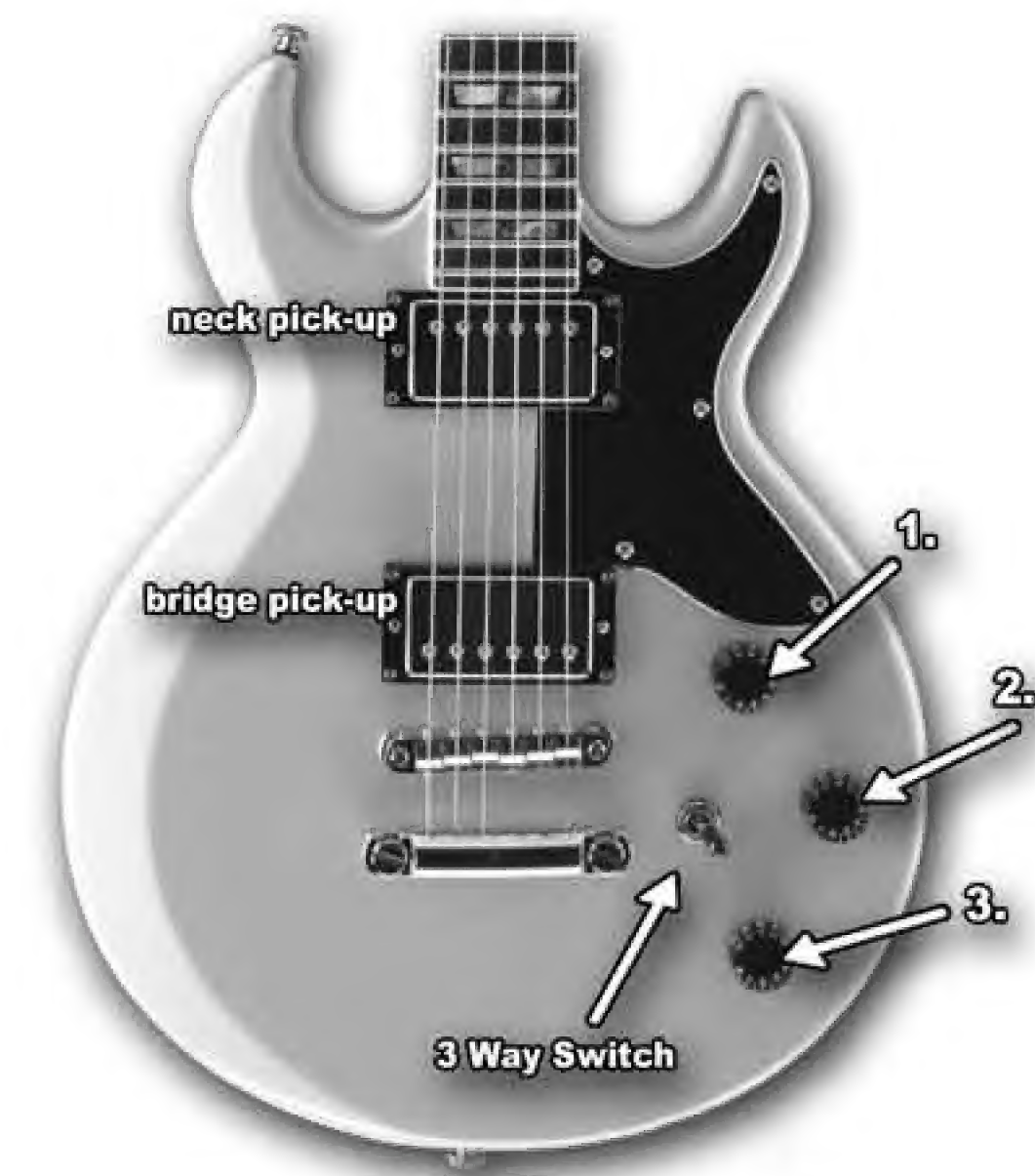
3 way switch: Up Position: If the switch is in an "up" position you are only using the neck pick-up, in which case the only volume knob (on 3 knob guitars) you need to use is the one closest to the strings.

Middle Position: If the switch is in the "middle" position you are using a blend of the 2 pick-ups in which case (on 3 knob guitars) you can also use a variation of volume per pick-up.

Down Position: If the switch is in the "down" position you are utilized only the bridge pick-up in which case the only volume knob (on 3 knob guitars) you need to use is the middle knob.

5 Way Mega Switch:

The 5 way switch is almost the same as the 3 way switch but with the obvious 2 more positions. This gives the player even more tone blending power than before splitting the pick-up into single coils with the extra 2 mid-positions. Just think of it in the same fashion as the 3 way. The more it is in the "up" position the more you are using the neck pick-up, the more in the middle – both pick-ups, and so forth.



Stringing your Schecter Instrument:

The way your instrument is strung all depends on what kind of bridge system your model has. Please check the back of the manual for an index of model and the type of bridge it has. Keep in mind that the 3 lower strings, E, A, D, will be wound counter clockwise. The remaining 3 higher strings will be wound clockwise on models with 3 pegs on each side. In other words: If you are facing the headstock in an up right position all the pegs on the left side will be wound counter clockwise, models with pegs on the right side will be wound clockwise. Make sure your strings sit in the saddles and nut properly before completely tuning.



Stringing your Guitar:



Type 1: String Thru Body:

This is by far the easiest type of guitar to string. All you have to do is turn the guitar over and put the according strings in the 6 (or 7) holes in the back. Pull the string up thru the front of the guitar and into the according Grover tuning peg at the head stock. Pull the string thru the tuning peg, leave about 1 fret of slack, and start to turn the tuning peg in a counter clockwise fashion while holding some tens on on the string. Repeat until finished.



Type 2: Fixed Bridge:

A fixed bridge is quite similar to a string thru body technique. All you have to do is turn the guitar over and put the according strings in the 6 holes in the back. Pull the string up thru the front of the guitar. This is where it is different. The saddles on this model move about a little bit. Pull string thru the according Grover tuning peg at the head stock. Leave about 1 fret of slack, and start to turn the tuning peg in a counter clockwise fashion while holding some tension on the string. Repeat until finished. Before tightening strings completely make sure your saddles are snug together.



Type 3: Stop Bar Tail Piece:

When changing strings on a guitar with a stop bar tail piece you must watch what you are doing as the stop bar will come off when all the strings are loosened or cut. You don't want the stop bar to slide all over your nice finish. This will happen unless your model is equipped with a TonePros Locking Bridge which fixes itself to the guitar via allen screws. Pull each according string thru the stop bar while also stringing the tuning peg on the head stock. Pull the string thru the tuning peg, leave about 1 fret of slack, and start to turn the tuning peg in a counter clockwise fashion while holding some tension on the string. Repeat until finished. Fairly simple, just make sure the stop bar is sitting back in place in a snug fashion.

Type 4: Floyd Rose Tremolo:

This is the hardest of all bridge systems to string. But don't be discouraged, with a little practice you can be as fast as the others. The Floyd Rose Tremolo is a very unique system that will give you more playing styles than you can even imagine. Follow the steps and everything should work out fine. The steps below are from the Official Floyd Rose website, <http://www.floydrose.com/originaltremolo.html>. More information can be seen there.

- Step 1:
Unlock the three clamps at the nut with the 3mm allen wrench provided with the guitar or bridge.
- Step 2:
Set the fine-tuners on the bridge to the middle of there tuning range.
- Step 3:
Change one string at a time (starting at either E string) by first loosening the string and unclamping it at the saddle with the 3mm allen wrench.
- Step 4:
Cut the ball end off the replacement string with a pair of wire cutters.
- Step 5:
Place the freshly cut string end into the center of the saddle and tighten the clamping screw until it is difficult to turn.
- Step 6:
Thread the other end of the string under its nut clamp and under the string hold down bar, then to the tuning key and tune the string. [Pull on the string until it is tight around the tuning key and retune.]
- Step 7:
Repeat 2 through 5 until all strings are replaced.
- Step 8:
Check the tuning on all strings once again.
- Step 9:
Re-clamp the three nut clamps.
- Step 10:
Check your tuning once again making any adjustments this time with your fine-tuners only.



Stringing your Bass:



Type 1: Standard Bass Bridge:

Slide your string up thru the back of the tailpiece locking the ball of the string inside. Pull up and thru the tuning peg and the head stock. Leave about 1 fret of slack on the string and begin to turn the tuning peg in a counter clockwise position (low E). Repeat until all strings are on and sitting properly in the tailpiece saddles and nut at the head stock.

Type 2: Hipshot 'A' style with thru body option:

You can now string your Schecter Bass with strings through the body for maximum sustain or fixed to the tailpiece for a more traditional tone. Simply put, you have many options as to how you want your bass to be strung. For example, on a 5 string, some players might want the traditional tone of strings thru the tailpiece only but need the extra tension of the thru body method for the low B string. Try it all to find your own unique style.

To string your bass in a tradition manor using only the tailpiece:
See Type 1: Standard Bass Bridge.

To string your bass using the thru body method:

Turn the bass over and put the according strings in the 4 (or 5) holes in the back. Pull the string up thru the front of the tailpiece and into the according tuning peg at the head stock. Pull the string thru the tuning peg, leave about 1 fret of slack, and start to turn the tuning peg in a counter clockwise (low E) fashion while holding some tension on the string. Repeat until finished.

(The 2 Pictures below are from the same bass guitar with the Hipshot 'A' style bridge. The picture on the left shows the strings thru the body. The picture on the right shows the strings using the tailpiece.)



Bridge Adjustments: Intonation and String Height

Checking your Intonation:

Intonation is something you can check very easily by yourself with out loads of guitar set-up training. Simply plug your guitar in to an electronic tuner and tune your Schecter to standard E, A, D, G, B, E. Once standard tuning is finished you can check the intonation. With your Schecter still plugged in to an electronic tuner play and open E, watch the tuner, then play the same E string at the 12th fret, this is the same note but an octave higher. If the open E and the 12th fret E read the same on the electronic tuner your intonation is correct. Proceed to do the same with the remaining strings.

Correcting the Intonation:

Tools: To correct your intonation you will need either a phillips head or flat head screwdriver depending on the model.

Make sure you re-tune your string after every adjustment for correct read outs.

12th fret reading flat? (a lower note): Use your screwdriver to turn the screw so that the saddle moves slightly toward the neck.

12th fret reading sharp? (a higher note): Use your screwdriver to turn the screw so that the saddle moves slightly away from the neck.

String height is a field where the player's preference comes in. Some like it high off the frets, some almost scraping the gutters. It's all up to you. Although changing this will also change your intonation so go back and check it when you are done. Keep in mind that your Schecter has been set-up by our Pros so if you don't think you have to mess with it, try not to.

Adjusting your bridge for string height: Looking at your bridge from the top, you will notice a screw on each side. Use your screwdriver to adjust each side of the bridge turning just slightly. You will notice your strings start to go toward or away from the fret board.

Same goes for Bass guitar as described above.

String Thru body and stop tail bridge.

Fixed bridge.



Neck Adjustment:

Adjusting the neck of the guitar is used for optimizing the playability depending on string gauge and height preference of the musician. Your Schecter has been set-up by our professional Diamond Series Quality Control Personnel to it's optimum performance with the string gauge supplied, GHS 10 - 46. Each one has a hand signed sticker on the back of the guitar indicated who has set-up the guitar.

From time to time the instrument may need a neck adjustment by turning the truss rod ever so slightly. Again, this will also depend on the string gauge and action preferred by the player. The truss rod helps the neck to achieve the slightly concave curvature which will determine string tension and height.

⚠⚠⚠ Neck adjustments should only be performed by a professional. Over adjustment can cause severe and permanent damage to the neck and will void the Schecter limited lifetime warranty. ⚠⚠⚠



Scorpion

Type 1: TonePro w/ Thru Body